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perfect and without tails. Several more specimens came to light later. Mr. Mole fed the adults on "frogs," presumably *Leptodactylus* sp., as there are no *Rana* in South America. A large specimen, about six inches head and body, will take four "frogs" at a meal, sometimes from one's hand. Mr. Mole has tried to feed them small fish,—as we have also done with specimens from British Guiana, at Bronx Park, —but they take nothing but frogs.

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NOTES ON *COLPOCHELYS KEMPI* GARMAN.

In examining a few of the turtles in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History, the writers recently found two specimens of the sea turtle *Colpochelys kempi* Garman, which appear worthy of note. This species ranges from the Gulf of Mexico along the Atlantic coast of the United States as far north as New Jersey. One of the present specimens is from Cape Hatteras, and the second bears no closer locality than "United States" (collected by Prince Maximilian von Wied). Both were labeled *Thalassochelys caretta* (L.).

The two specimens agree in the possession of the chief external characteristics which differentiate *C. kempi* from *Caretta caretta.* There are four inframarginals, of which the anterior is the largest; the inferior face of the marginals is proportionately much broader; and the parietals are much longer. Both have the prominent alveolar ridge of the upper jaw with the deep median notch, and the anterior median tooth of the lower jaw.

The larger specimen, A. M. N. H. No. 2205, from Cape Hatteras, presents a striking peculiarity of the carapace in having an interrupted keel, rising at the posterior edges of the first three neurals into prominent upturned spines, that of the second neural

(the highest) 8.5 mm. above the level of the keel. On the fourth and fifth neural, the keel approaches the normal shape. Traces of the lateral keels are visible on the second and third costals.

The smaller specimen, No. 4616, with traces of the "egg tooth" and of the umbilicus still present, appears to be the only young specimen of this species on record. Hay,* in 1908, mentions none smaller than 240 mm. It is much to be regretted that it is not accompanied by exact data. The upper jaw of this specimen is no more hooked than that of specimens of *C. caretta* of the same size, while that of No. 2205 is prominently hooked. The specimen has been compared with a series of seven young *Caretta caretta*. Hay, (loc. cit.), speaks of the alveolar ridges as less prominent in his smaller specimens, but they are sufficiently developed in this one to be very distinct from those of *C. caretta*. Hay also speaks of the proportionate breadth of the carapace as greater, though not distinctive; a comparison of the mean measurements of a series of both species might, however, show a valid difference in this character. The measurements of the present specimens, together with those of the young *C. caretta* for comparison, are tabulated below.

The "carapace and plastron" of *C. kempi* from the American Museum referred to by Hay (loc. cit.) were not found.

Colpochelys kempi Garman.

A.M.N.H. No.	(a) Length Carapace	(b) Breadth	(c) Length Plastron	b / a	c / a
2205	225 mm.	205	181	.91	.80
4616	47	41	38.5	.87	.81
Caretta caretta (L.)					
4607	47	38	35	.81	.74
4608	46	37	37	.80	.80
4609	47	39	36	.83	.76

*Proc. U. S. National Museum, Vol. 34, 1908, p. 185.

Caretta caretta (L.)—continued.

A.M.N.H. No.	(a) Length Carapace	(b) Breadth	(c) Length Plastron	b a	c a
4610	47	38	36	.81	.76
4611	47	39	35	.83	.74
4612	47	37	35	.79	.74
4613	48	37	37	.77	.77

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FURTHER NOTES ON PSEUDEMYS AT PLYMOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS.

The two short articles in the December "COPEIA" having stimulated some new interest in this connection, I have to record the following new ponds in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, in which *Pseudemys rubriventris* has been observed: Great South Pond and Crooked Pond. The Island Pond mentioned in my notes is the one about one-half mile northeast of Gunners Exhange. Hallfield Pond, the existence of which Dr. Lucas doubted, is a small four-acre pond between Hoyt and Boot Ponds. *P. rubriventris* does not occur in Half-way Pond as far as I know. It is a curious fact that in the ponds where this turtle is found, it seems to be the most common species. It is also of interest that the "Plymouth Sabbatia" and other plants, as well as certain insects, notably dragon flies, which are distributed over the same local areas as this species of turtle, are all southern forms of life.

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Edited by J. T. NICHOLS, American Museum of Natural History
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